



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

a rich and varied collection of ethnological material secured by the Rev. H. B. Marx and presented by Mr. J. P. Morgan; a large archeological collection from Iroquois sites in New York state, received through bequest of Herbert M. Lloyd; a suite of 68 mineral specimens from France, presented by Professor Lacroix of Paris; minerals from Chili presented by Mr. H. F. Guggenheim, and from Bolivia, presented by Mr. H. C. Bellinger; a ball, 10 centimeters in diameter, carved from a flawless rock crystal and mounted on a bronze elephant of Hindu workmanship, presented by Messrs. Sidney and Victor Bevin; a Japanese topaz, cut egg-shape and covered with facets, weighing 1,463 carats, donated by Mr. M. L. Morgenthau; a collection of pearls and pearl-aceous growths presented by Mr. George W. Korper; a collection of marine fishes from Peru; a number of Honolulu fishes; a collection of fresh water fishes from China; a series of paleolithic implements from North Africa, selected by the French archeologist, M. Henri Breuil, and purchased through the Morris K. Jesup Fund; 1,200 mammals from North China and Mongolia—the largest and most valuable collection the museum has ever received from Asia—secured by the Second Asiatic Expedition; and 3,378 specimens (the greater part of which represent species new to the museum's collections) collected by Rollo H. Beck in South America and the West Indies, and presented by Mr. Frederick F. Brewster. This last mentioned item is the most valuable gift the Department of Ornithology has ever received. The Hall of Geology has been reopened to the public, after extensive re-arrangement and improvement, which is not yet completed. The re-installation of the North Pacific Indian Hall was reported to be almost finished. Early in 1920, the American Museum purchased, through the Archer I. Huntington Fund, the pueblo ruin at Aztec, New Mexico, which it has been investigating for the last five years. It was announced last night that in due time this property as uncovered and partially restored by the museum will be presented to the United

States to become a national monument and to be administered as a national park.

THE BIOLOGICAL FIELD STATION OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

PARTLY by purchase and partly through the generosity of Mrs. Herman Bergholtz, Cornell University has acquired land for what Professor Needham characterizes as "the best biological field station in this country, if not in the world." The acquisition comprises nineteen and a half acres of land at the north end of the Bergholtz tract, north of Percy Field. It is bounded on the east by the Lake Road and on the west by Cayuga Street. In accordance with the specification of Mrs. Bergholtz that the money which her gift represents be used either for the endowment fund or that the land be developed and improved as the trustees should decide, it has been turned over to the College of Agriculture to be developed as an aquatic park and field station. Money for its development is already available from that appropriated by the legislature for the college building and improvement program. The gift will also be included in the endowment fund.

The waters of Indian Spring, which is included in the tract, will be used for trout ponds, and those of the lake will be used in other ponds and marshes where plants and animals may be studied in their native environment. An apiary and field station laboratory are planned, the latter to cost about \$15,000. Because the area includes swamp, running water and high land, it is considered to be almost ideal for the purpose for which it will be used. Unlike the fresh water field stations along the Great Lakes, the weather conditions permit experimenters to work most of the year instead of only about six months.

Mayor Edwin C. Stewart, of Ithaca, has expressed the hope that the city may develop other land in the vicinity so that all of what is now waste land at the end of the lake may eventually be a park for public use.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION IN FRANCE FOR PREHISTORIC STUDIES

AT a meeting of the governing board of the American Foundation in France for Prehis-